

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8 E-FILED on 3/14/12  
9  
10  
11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
12 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
13 SAN JOSE DIVISION  
14  
15 No. 5:10-cv-04686 RMW  
16 NAZOMI COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,  
17 Plaintiff,  
18 v.  
19 NOKIA CORPORATION, et al.,  
20 Defendants.  
21  
22 Defendants Western Digital Corporation, Western Digital Technologies, Inc., and Sling  
23 Media, Inc. (collectively "defendants" or "moving defendants") move for summary judgment of non-  
24 infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,080,362 ("the '362 Patent") and 7,225,436 ("the '436 Patent"). In  
25 response, plaintiff Nazomi Communications, Inc. ("plaintiff") seeks relief under Fed. R. Civ. P.  
26 56(d), arguing that further discovery is required to address the issues raised in defendants' motion.  
27  
28 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND  
GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR RELIEF UNDER FED. R. CIV. P. 56(d)-No. 5:10-cv-04686 RMW (WW)

1 Having considered the papers submitted by the parties, the court finds the instant motions suitable  
 2 for resolution without oral argument and vacates the March 16, 2012 hearing. For the reasons set  
 3 forth below, the court grants plaintiff's motion and denies defendants' motion without prejudice.  
 4

## 5 I. BACKGROUND

6 Plaintiff filed the instant action<sup>1</sup> in the Central District of California on February 8, 2010,  
 7 asserting patent infringement claims against numerous defendants with respect to the '362 Patent and  
 8 '436 Patent. Complaint ("Compl.") at 1-2, 6. The action was transferred to the Northern District of  
 9 California on October 12, 2010 and assigned to Judge Fogel on November 17, 2010. See Dkt. Nos.  
 10 206, 231. It was subsequently reassigned to this court on September 26, 2011. See Dkt. No. 305.  
 11

12 The '362 Patent and '436 Patent generally relate to technology called a "hardware Java  
 13 accelerator" that translates stack-based Java Bytecode instructions into register-based native CPU  
 14 instructions. In essence, the patented invention is intended to allow a computer to more efficiently  
 15 process Java-based software programs. Plaintiff accuses the moving defendants of infringing  
 16 independent claims 48, 74 and 86 of the '362 patent, and claims 1 and 5 of the '436 patent.  
 17 Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment ("MSJ") at 5. The remaining asserted claims are all  
 18 dependent claims. *Id.*

20 In June 2011, plaintiff served interrogatories and requests for production on all defendants.  
 21 Revised Joint Case Management Statement and Order, Dkt. No. 313 at 6. On July 25, 2011, plaintiff  
 22 served its infringement contentions and disclosure of asserted claims. Plaintiff's Opposition to  
 23 Defendants' Motion ("Opposition") at 4. On January 17 and 18, 2012, plaintiff performed an initial  
 24 review of the ARM RTL source code, which is used in the accused products and allegedly relevant  
 25

---

27  
 28 <sup>1</sup> This matter is one of three related cases. See *Nazomi v. ARM Holdings, PLC*, No. 5:02-cv-02521-JF; *Nazomi v. Samsung Telecommunications Inc.*, No. 5:10-cv-05545-RMW.

1 to plaintiff's infringement contentions. *Id.* at 5. Plaintiff received a copy of the source code from  
 2 defendant-intervener ARM, Inc. on Feb. 6, 2012. *Id.*  
 3

4 On February 10, 2012, defendants filed the instant motion for summary judgment. Plaintiff  
 5 did not file a substantive opposition, but rather sought relief under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). Plaintiff  
 6 claims that summary judgment is premature because the court has yet to conduct a claim  
 7 construction and discovery is still in its early stages. Opposition at 4, 13.  
 8

## II. ANALYSIS

### 1. Summary Judgment of Non-infringement

2 Defendants argue that summary judgment is proper because plaintiff's infringement  
 3 contentions require the accused products to execute stack-based instructions using hardware called  
 4 "Jazelle" within the products' computer processor, while the Jazelle hardware in defendants' products  
 5 is disabled, dormant, or incapable of operation. MSJ at 15-16. According to defendants, the  
 6 asserted claims are infringed only by the *actual processing* of stack-based instructions, not the mere  
 7 capability of processing such instructions. MSJ at 17-18. Defendants further argue that even if the  
 8 claim language is construed as requiring only capability, their products still do not infringe because  
 9 they are not "capable of" processing stack-based instructions as a matter of law. *Id.*; Defendants'  
 10 Reply Brief, Dkt. No. 329 at 12.  
 11

12 The court finds that whether plaintiff's asserted claims require actual or mere capability of  
 13 processing stack-based instructions is a claim construction issue. While defendants argue that  
 14 claims cannot be directed towards capability unless they are explicitly framed in such terms, courts  
 15 have construed claims as requiring mere capability even in the absence of the overt use of the phrase  
 16 "capable of." *See, e.g., Finjan, Inc. v. Secure Computing Corp.*, 626 F.3d 1197, 1205 (Fed. Cir.  
 17 2010) (holding that non-method storage medium claims cover capability where the claim recites  
 18

1 "computer-readable storage medium...*for causing* a server that serves as a gateway to a client to  
 2 perform the steps of..." (emphasis added); *compare Typhoon Touch Techs., Inc. v. Dell, Inc.*, 659  
 3 F.3d 1376, 1380-81 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (affirming the district court's construction of the term "memory  
 4 for storing" as requiring the actual presence of the memory function in the device, rather than mere  
 5 capability of performing the function). Here, several of the asserted claims contain similar language  
 6 to that considered in *Finjan*. *See, e.g.*, '436 Patent, Claim 1 ("[A] CPU *for executing* stack and  
 7 register-based instructions...") (emphasis added). Further, as defendants acknowledge, claim 48 of  
 8 the '362 Patent expressly contains the phrase "capable of," albeit in its preamble. *See* MSJ at 17.  
 9 Therefore, without a claim construction, the court cannot properly determine whether plaintiff's  
 10 claims are directed towards capability.

11       In addition, the court is unpersuaded by defendants' argument that even if the claims are  
 12 construed as requiring mere capability of executing stack-based instructions, the accused products  
 13 still do not infringe as a matter of law. Even under a settled claim construction, determining whether  
 14 an accused infringing device is "capable of" performing the recited function is a fact-intensive  
 15 inquiry. *See, e.g.*, *Finjan*, 626 F.3d at 1205 (capability was established when the code for executing  
 16 the recited function was "already present" in defendants' accused products when sold); *compare*  
 17 *High Tech. Med. Instrumentation, Inc. v. New Image Indus. Inc.*, 49 F.3d 1551, 1555-56 (Fed. Cir.  
 18 1995) (the fact that the accused device could be altered in a certain way that satisfies the claim term  
 19 did not establish capability). Where, as here, there is a factual dispute regarding the functioning of  
 20 the accused devices, the court cannot address the capability issue without the benefit of a claim  
 21 construction and a more complete understanding of the way defendants' products work.

22       **2. Relief under Rule 56(d)**

23  
 24  
 25  
 26 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND  
 27 GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR RELIEF UNDER FED. R. CIV. P. 56(d)-No. 5:10-cv-04686 RMW (WW)

1           In response to a summary judgment motion, a nonmoving party may obtain relief pursuant to  
 2 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d) if it "shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified  
 3 reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). In the  
 4 Ninth Circuit, a party seeking further discovery under Rule 56(d) must show that it diligently  
 5 pursued such discovery prior to filing its motion. *See Lizotte v. Praxair Inc.*, No. 09-35332, 2010  
 6 U.S. App. LEXIS 5681 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Brae Transp., Inc. v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 790 F.2d  
 7 1439, 1443 (9th Cir. 1986)). The party must also "make clear what information is sought and how it  
 8 would preclude summary judgment." *Id.* (citing *Garrett v. City & County of S.F.*, 818 F.2d 1515,  
 9 1518 (9th Cir. 1987)) (internal quotations omitted). In addition, there must be "some basis for  
 10 believing that the information sought actually exists." *Blough v. Holland Realty, Inc.*, 574 F.3d  
 11 1084, 1091 n.5 (9th Cir. 2009).

12           According to plaintiff, several pieces of information are essential to address the issues raised  
 13 by defendants' motion. First, plaintiff seeks discovery of the source code for defendants' products  
 14 because the "operation of this source code is foundational to" defendants' argument that the Jazelle  
 15 hardware is disabled or dormant in the products. Opposition at 9. Despite this information being the  
 16 subject of outstanding document requests, plaintiff alleges that defendants to date have failed to  
 17 produce the source code.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* Second, plaintiff argues that it is entitled to depose the declarants who  
 18 offer statements in support of the instant motion for summary judgment. *Id.* Third, plaintiff seeks  
 19 discovery from third-parties such as ARM, which designed the processors in defendants' products  
 20 that appear to give rise to plaintiff's infringement claims, as well as third-party chipset manufacturers  
 21 that supplied the chipsets used in defendants' products. *Id.* at 10-12. Plaintiff contends that such

26           

---

<sup>2</sup> Western Digital claims that it informed plaintiff in its July 2011 interrogatory responses that the  
 27 requested source code was in the sole possession of Sun Microsystems, Inc. ("Sun"), Dkt. No. 329 at  
 28 10, and that plaintiff subsequently issued a subpoena to Sun in December 2011 which included a request  
 for source code. *Id.* However, it is not clear whether plaintiff has actually obtained the source code  
 from Sun.

1 discovery is necessary to understand how the ARM processors, including the Jazelle hardware, are  
 2 incorporated into the chipsets. *Id.* at 12. Finally, plaintiff alleges that its review of the ARM RTL  
 3 source code, which it obtained less than a week before defendants' summary judgment motion was  
 4 filed, is still on-going. *Id.*  
 5

6 The court finds that plaintiff has set forth specific facts to be discovered that are essential to  
 7 the resolution of the issues raised by defendants' motion for summary judgment. Further, despite  
 8 defendants' contention that plaintiff has been on notice of their intention to file the instant motion for  
 9 more than fifteen months, it appears that plaintiff has been diligent in its discovery efforts  
 10 throughout the course of this litigation. Thus the court grants plaintiff's request for relief under Rule  
 11 56(d), but will specify the scope and timeline of plaintiff's further discovery at the next case  
 12 management conference.  
 13

### 14 III. ORDER

15 For the foregoing reasons, the court denies defendants' motion for summary judgment  
 16 without prejudice, and grants plaintiff's motion for relief under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). The court also  
 17 vacates the summary judgment hearing set to take place on March 16, 2012. At the forthcoming  
 18 case management conference on March 30, 2012, the parties should be prepared to discuss the  
 19 following issues: (1) specific claim terms that need to be construed before the court may resolve  
 20 defendants' summary judgment motion; (2) specific discovery that needs to be completed in order to  
 21 oppose the motion; and (3) the scheduling of such discovery.  
 22  
 23

24 DATED: March 14, 2012

25  
 26   
 27 RONALD M. WHYTE  
 28 United States District Judge